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RULERS

—IN—

RHYME.

✓ Murphy

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The Agitator.

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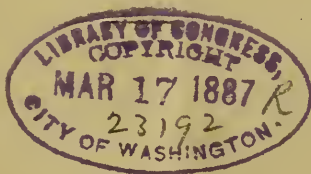
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RULERS IN RHYME.

BY

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A. B. MURPHEY.



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PREFACE.

A well-known law of the mind, and the one on which Ascham founded his system of teaching, is that Repetition fixes facts in the memory. It is also well known that verse is much more easily memorized than prose. Who can not tell the number of days in the month by "Thirty days hath September" etc?

For this reason, and that the law of repetition may be brought into requisition, the rulers of Europe for the last thousand years have been put into rhyme, and slight notes on each given. Professor McCabe says "You cannot go through a spanishneedle patch without some of the needles sticking to you, neither can you read a book without remembering some of

PREFACE.

it." These brief notes are to fix the various rulers in mind.

Without a basis, no clear progress in historical study can be made. No better basis on which to build can be found than the reigns of the various sovereigns.

The following verses and facts were prepared by the writer for his own benefit, and finding them to be of great service to him, he thought they might aid some one else, and so was induced to put them in book form.

He who will commit the poems to memory and fix the notes in his mind will have a foundation on which to build any sized historical structure.

A. B. MURPHEY.

CONDIT, O., July, 1886.

RULERS IN RHYME.

PART 1.—FRENCH KINGS.

Hugh Capet was first of the House of Capet,*
Followed by Robert, Henry, Philipe and
Louis.

Then Louis the VII ascended the throne,
And after a Philipe, a Louis again.

Then Louis “the Saint” and two Philipes
came on,

And Louis the X was followed by John.
After Philipe the V, and IV Charles of Capet,
Came Philipe the VI, the first of Valois.
After John the II, three Charles’ in state,
Then Louis the XI, and Charles number
VIII.

After Louis the XII, and Francis the I,
Henry, the Catholic, whose wife was the worst,
Francis, Charles and Henry, sons of this
queen,

Who made the worst massacre ever was seen.

Henry of Bourbon, Navarre he was called,
Was followed by Louis, whom Richilieu ruled.

Louis the XIV’s was the age of display,
And Louis the XV’s the age of decay.

Next Louis XVI, and the Deluge of Blood,
And the Corsican Corporal rode on the flood.

After Louis the XVIII quickly had passed,
Came Charles the X, of Bourbons the last.

Then Louis Philipe, of the House of Orleans,
And Napoleon III, so fertile in means.

In ’70 a Republican flag was unfurled,
And France is now holding her place in the
world.

[*Pronounced Capay.]

NOTES ON FRENCH KINGS.

HUGH CAPET was so called from the cap he wore: he would not wear a crown. He began to reign in 987, overthrowing the Carlovingian Dynasty.

ROBERT was his son. He was very pious. He lived during the dreaded year 1,000.

HENRY I was son of Robert.

PHILIPPE I was son of Henry.

LOUIS VI, called "Louis the Fat," was son of Philippe I.

LOUIS VII was son of Louis VI. He engaged in Crusades as did his son,

LOUIS VIII, whose son,

LOUIS IX, called the "Saint," began to reign in 1226. He went on two crusades. His son,

LOUIS X was called the "Quarrelsome." He was succeeded by

JOHN I, who was only a child and never really ruled. His successor,

PHILIPPE, called "the Tall," was brother of Louis X. His brother,

CHARLES IV, called "the Hand-some," followed him.

NOTES ON FRENCH KINGS.

PHILIPPE VI was son of Chas. of Valois, the youngest brother of Philippe IV. He began the "Hundred Years War." His son,

JOHN II, was captured by the English.

CHARLES V, called "the Wise," was son of John. It was the age of Edward III, and of the Black Prince.

CHARLES VI, his son, was insane: most of the rulers of that time were. A historian says, "God had grown disgusted with the game and thrown his cards under the table."

CHARLES VII, son of Chas. VI, came to the throne in 1422, aided by Joan of Arc. He greatly feared his son, Louis XI. End of the hundred years war.

LOUIS XI was cruel and tyrannical. 4,000 persons, it is said were put to death by him. His son,

CHARLES VIII was bold and ambitious. Succeeded by his cousin,

LOUIS XII; Duke of Orleans. This was the age of Ferdinand of

NOTES ON FRENCH KINGS.

- Spain. Louis died in 1515.

FRANCIS I was son of Charles Comte, and son-in-law of Louis XII. He patronized literature and was devoted to chivalry, but was extremely licentious. Henry VIII ruled England.

HENRY II was son of Francis I, and husband of Catherine DeMedici, who made the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Their three sons followed.

FRANCIS II was the husband of Mary, Queene of Scotts.

CHARLES, the second son, signed the order for the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in the year 1572.

HENRY, third son, was murdered.

HENRY IV was son of the Duke of Bourbon. He signed the Edict of Nantes, giving liberty to the Huguenots, which was revoked by Louis XIV.

LOUIS XIII, son of Henry IV left two sons:

1. LOUIS XIV, who ruled 72 years. His saying, "I am the State," tells the character of his reign. He was governed by his mistresses. Anna of

NOTES ON FRENCH KINGS.

Austria was his mother.

2. LOUIS XIV, who was most sensual; great-grandson of Louis XIV first of the House of Orleans.

LOUIS XVI good but weak: he reaped what the others had sown; he was beheaded in 1793, and the Reign of Terror commenced.

LOUIS XVII never ruled.

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE ruled at the beginning of the 19th century.

LOUIS XVIII was placed on the throne by the Allies, after they had deposed Napoleon

CHARLES X was grand-son of Louis XI; he abdicated and died in 1836. The Count of Chambord to-day claims the throne, as his heir.

LOUIS PHILIPPE called the "Citizen King," son of the Duke of Orleans, abdicated, and died in 1850.

NAPOLÉON II, son of the first Napoleon, called "King of Rome," died while a mere child.

LOUIS NAPOLÉON, nephew of the great Napoleon, was deposed by Prussia in 1870.

RULERS IN RHYME.

PART 2.—ENGLISH KINGS.

First William, the Norman, then William,
his son.

Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard
and John.

Then Henry the III, Edwards one, two and
three,

And again after Richard, three Henry's we
see.

Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess,
Two Henry's, sixth Edward, Queens Mary
and Bess.

Then James, the Scot, and Charles, whom
they slew,

Then followed Cromwell, and another
Charles, too.

Then James, called the Second ascended
the throne,

And William and Mary, together came on.

Next Annie, Georges four, fourth William,
all past,

God sent them Victoria, the youngest and
last.

NOTES ON ENGLISH KINGS.

WILLIAM the Conqueror defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings, 1066.

WILLIAM II carried out the feudal policy of his father.

HENRY I was the brother of William II.

STEPHEN was the third son of a daughter of Wm. the Norman, and cousin to Matilda, the daughter of Henry and wife of Henry V of Germany, called "Empress Maud." Geoffrey Plantagenet was her second husband, and her son was

HENRY II, the first of the Plantagenets.

RICHARD I, called "Cour DeLion" third son of Henry II, engaged in crusades.

JOHN, a usurper, was forced to grant the Barons the Magna Charta, in 1215.

HENRY III, eldest son of John, was a weak king. Statute law dates from his reign.

EDWARD I, his eldest son, was a great king, and is called the "English Justinian."

EDWARD II, called "Prince of

NOTES ON ENGLISH KINGS.

Wales," because born in Wales, was his son.

EDWARD III, son of Edward II, was father of the Black Prince. It was the culmination of chivalry.

RICHARD II, second son of the Black Prince, was deposed, and it is not known when or how he died.

Henry IV, of the house of Lancaster was son of John of Gaunt; called "Bolingbroke from the place where he was born; he was a usurper.

HENRY V, his son, born at Monmouth, was dissipated as a boy but great as a king. Succeeded by his son,

HENRY VI, who was proclaimed king of England and France while in his cradle; he was always a child. In his reign began the Wars of the Roses.

EDWARD IV was son of Richard, Duke of York; and his son,

EDWARD V, was one of the princes murdered in the Tower.

RICHARD III, the murderer of the princes, was defeated and slain at the battle of Bosworth, and the Wars of the Roses were decided in favor of the

NOTES ON ENGLISH KINGS.

house of Lancaster.

HENRY VII, son of Owen Tudor, was the first of the house of Tudors. Margaret, his daughter, married Jas. IV of Scotland, from whence came the Stewarts.

HENRY VIII, second son of Henry VII, was married six times. During his reign the Reformation commenced; he had three great ministers: Wolsey, More and Cromwell.

EDWARD VI, his son by Jane Seymour, died at sixteen, in 1553.

MARY I, daughter of Henry VIII and Catharine of Aragon, married Philip of Spain; was weak and cruel.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII and Annie Boleyn, and last of the Tudors, reigned from 1558 to 1603. Shakespeare lived during this reign.

JAMES I, who had been James VI of Scotland, was the first of the Stewarts,—all of them weak.

CHARLES I, his son, was killed by the Puritans.

CROMWELL was the Bismarck of the 17th century.

NOTES ON ENGLISH KINGS.

CHARLES II was most profligate.

JAMES II was deposed, 1688, in the "Glorious Revolution."

WILLIAM of Orange and MARY, his wife, ruled well.

ANNE, the daughuer of James I, was the last of the Stewarts.

GEORGE I, the first of the house of Hanover, was a son of Sophia, a granddaughter of James.

GEORGE II was his son.

GEORGE III, grandson of Geo. II, was the father of fourteen children.

GEORGE IV, his son, was a fine gentleman, but a weak king.

WILLIAM IV, his successor, died in 1837, and

VICTORIA, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, came to the throne. She has nine children. Albert Edward will be king as Edward VII.

RULERS IN RHYME.

PART 3.—GERMAN RULERS.

Charlemagne was followed by Louis, his son,
Who left three kingdoms, in place of the one.
Conrad of Frankonia, Saxon Henry in state,
And three Othos' came on, the first called
the Great.

Henry Conrad, three Henrys, preceded Lo-
thaire,

Then Conrad III, a Swabian pure.

Frederick Barbarosa was elected to reign,

And after he'd finished came a Henry again.

After Frederick II the power had laid down,

Rudolph of Hapsburg took up the crown.

Albert, Henry and Frederick of Austria reigned

Louis of Bavaria the power then attained.

Charles the IV then quickly arose,

Wenceslaus, the drunken, the Electors depose.

Rupert, the good and then Sigismund came,

And the spirit of Huss went up in the flame.

Albert of Austria, and a Frederick arise,

And America's seen through European eyes.

Maximilian the I and then Charles of Spain,

And after a Ferdinand a Maximilian again.

After Rudolph the II and Matthias had passed,

Two Ferdinands came, and Leopold the I.

Frederick of Prussia ruled 1701,

And then Frederick William, his "Drill-
Master" son.

• After Frederick the Great and his Silesian
campaigns,

Three Frederick Williams then took up the
reins.

William the I now governs entire,

The States which comprise the German
Empire.

NOTES ON GERMAN RULERS.

CHARLEMAGNE, son of Pepin, died 814, leaving a kingdom composed of what is now Germany, Austria, France, Spain and Italy.

LOUIS divided the kingdom among his three sons. With Arnulf the Carlovingians became extinct, and the sovereign dignity was made elective, and

CONRAD I was elected.

HENRY I was the son of Otho, of Saxony.

OTHO I, son of Henry, regained most of the territory of Charlemagne.

OTHO II, his son called "the Red," died at Rome, 983. His son,

OTHO III, came to the throne when only three years old, and died at twenty-two, after a good reign.

HENRY II was son of Otho III.

CONRAD II was elected after the extinction of the Saxon family. Many consider him the founder of the Franconian house.

HENRY III, son of Conrad, promoted learning; he died ten years before William the Norman landed

NOTES ON GERMAN RULERS.

in England.

HENRY IV, his son, quarreled with the Pope Gregory, and was compelled to go in winter and beg his pardon, exposed for three days before the gates.

HENRY V, his son, was last of the Franconian line.

LOTHAIRE ruled twelve years and the empire then passed to the great house of Hohenstaufen.

CONRAD III was the first of this line. His nephew,

FREDERIC BARBAROSA succeeded him in 1155, followed by

HENRY VI; and then

FERDINAND II. After him the house of Hapsburg began. This was a period of strife.

RUDOLPH was first of this house. The house of Hapsburg is still the ruling house of Austria.

ALBERT I, son of Rudolf was ambitious and shrewd. He quarreled with the Pope, as did the other rulers.

HENRY VII was elected to succeed. At his death civil war arose.

NOTES ON GERMAN RULERS.

FREDERIC was chosen by the people, and ruled until deposed by

LOUIS, whom the nobles elected.

CHARLES IV was son of John of Bohemia. He settled the privileges of the electors, whose duty it was to elect the Emperors.

WENCESLAUS, his son, was deposed, 1400.

RUPERT ruled ten years.

SIGISMUND, brother of Wenceslaus was next chosen. He called the Council of Constance, where Pope John XXIII and 18,000 clergyman assembled. They burnt John Huss.

ALBERT II, of Austria, son-in-law of Sigismund, was given the crown at his death; it continued to be worn by house of Austria for three centuries.

FREDERICK III, the second of this house, died in 1493.

MAXIMILIAN I, his son, married Mary of Burgundy. He cultivated war, literature and art.

CHARLES I of Spain and V of Germany was son of Philip of Austria

NOTES ON GERMAN RULERS.

and grand-son of Ferdinand and Isabella; also grand-son of Maximilian. Luther lived during this reign.

Ferdinand his brother succeeded him. The Turks were overrunning Europe.

MAXIMILIAN II his son was an able monarch and gave religious toleration.

RUDOLPH, his son, did not: he was weak-minded and superstitious. Kepler and Tycho Brahe lived.

MATTHIAS, his brother, came to the throne 1612. The enmity between the houses of Austria and France led to the Thirty Years War.

FERDINAND II his cousin followed. Gustavus Adolphus invaded Germany.

FERDINAND III, his son was a better ruler. The treaty of Westphalia ended the war.

LEOPOLD I made Frederick I king of Prussia, as he needed his help during war.

FREDERICK WILLIAM made Prussia's power great by means of the army. At the death Charles VI, son of

NOTES ON GERMAN RULERS.

Leopold, Frederick the Great seized part of his domains, and Prussia became the great factor in German politics. Prussia kept increasing in importance under the three Frederick Williams, till, in 1870, Frederick William of Prussia was elected Emperor of Germany as WILLIAM I.

In Austria, Maria Theresia, Charles VI, Francis I, Joseph II, Leopold II, Francis II, Ferdinand I, and Francis III, all of the old Hapsburg house, ruled.

RULERS IN RHYME.

PART 4.—SPANISH RULERS.

Ferdinand and Isabella and Charles No. one,
Three Philips succeed him, and a Charles
follows on.

After Philip and Frederick, and two Charles'
again,

Joseph Bonaparte in 1710,
Ferdinand, Isabella, Republican reign,
Alphonso the XII, the last king of Spain.

NOTES ON SPANISH RULERS.

FERDINAND, son of John II of Aragon, married Isabella, sister of Henry IV of Castile, and queen of that country; and in the union of Aragon and Castile the kingdom of Spain proper began. Their reign was a series of successful wars. They established the Inquisition.

CHARLES I, who was the V of Germany, was grand-son of Ferdinand and Isabella; and began to reign in 1516.

PHILIP II, his son, was the husband of Mary Tudor of England. He was a strong adherent of the Romish church. He sent the Armada to England. Though he ruled over one-third of the land on the globe, he died a bankrupt, and his reign ended in disgrace.

PHILLIP III, his son, was a dull bigot.

PHILLIP IV, his son, resembled him.

CHARLES II, dying in 1700, left no son, and the war of the Spanish Succession came on; but in the end

NOTES ON SPANISH RULERS.

Louis XIV succeeded in placing his grand-son,

PHILLIP V, on the throne. He was the founder of the Bourbon house of Spain, and began to reign at the same time as Frederick of Prussia.

FREDERICK ruled eleven years.

CHARLES III, his brother ruled till 1788. He was an enlightened prince.

CHARLES IV, his son, was a poor ruler. Abdicated in favor of his son,

FERDINAND VII, who was taken prisoner by Napoleon in 1808, and Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, was placed on the throne. In trying to keep him there, Napoleon was finally overpowered by England and Spain. At Ferdinand's death,

ISABELLA, his daughter began to reign. She was driven from the throne in 1868, by a revolt, and

AMADEO of Italy was elected; but finding that he could not reign securely, he abdicated, and Spain was changed to a republic. In 1874

· NOTES ON SPANISH RULERS.

ALPHONSO, son of Isabella, was elected king. He died a few months ago. His son, who is now but a few months old, will wear the crown as

ALPHONSO XIII, when he reaches his majority, until which time his mother will act as regent.

RULERS IN RHYME.

PART 5.—PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Adams and Jefferson, Madison
preceded Monroe,
Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison and
Tyler too.
Polk, Taylor and Fillmore, Pierce and Bu-
chanan came,
Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, the silent man
of fame,
Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, Cleveland com-
ing last,
We'll know who the next one is when eighty-
eight is past.

NOTES ON THE PRESIDENTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1789-97.

Born in West Moreland Co., Va., Feb. 22nd, 1732. A civil engineer by trade. He had no children to call him father, and so a nation called him so. Died December 14th, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS, '97-1801. Born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19th, 1735. He was a lawyer. Both he and Jefferson died July 4th, 1826.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1801-1809. Born at Shadwell, Va., near Monticello, where he died. He had too many French ideas to be a practical statesman. The law was his profession.

JAMES MADISON, 1809-17. Born in Orange Co., Va., March 16th, 1751. Graduated at Princeton and made the law his profession. Helped Jay and Hamilton edit the "Federalist." He died June 28th, 1826.

JAMES MONROE, 1817-25. Born in the same county and state as Washington. After studying law he entered the army. Promulgated the Monroe Doctrine. Died July 4th, 1831.

NOTES ON THE PRESIDENTS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 25-29.

Born at Quincy, Mass., July 11 1767. The Adams family is the most illustrious in America. He was a lawyer, and a thorough scholar. Died Feb. 23d, '48.

ANDREW JACKSON, 29-37. Was

born at Waxhaw, South Ca., 1767. He was a lawyer and a good soldier. Was called "Old Hickory" from the treaty of "Hickory Ground." Died at the "Hermitage," June 8th, '45.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, 37-41. He was born at Kinderhook, New York, Sep. 5th, 1782. Was a lawyer and a shrewd politician.

HARRISON and TYLER, 41-45.

William Henry Harrison was born in Charles City Co., Va., Feb. 9th, 1773. He was a doctor by profession. His home was at North Bend, O. until elected President, and he died one month after election. John Tyler, who finished out the administration, was born at Williamsburg, Va., and was admitted to the bar at the age of

NOTES ON THE PRESIDENTS.

nineteen.

JAMES K. POLK, 45-49. Born at Mecklenberg, North Ca., Nov. 2nd, 1755. He defeated Clay, and the Mexican War came on. Was a lawyer. Died June 5th, 1849.

TAYLOR and FILMORE, 49-53. Zachary Taylor was born at Orange, Va., Nov. 24th, 1790. Was a soldier. Fought the Mexican War and was elected by the Whigs. After being in office a year, he died July 9th. Millard Filmore finished out his term. He was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 7th, 1800. He was a lawyer.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, 53-57. Was born at Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23d 1804. Was a lawyer by profession.

JAMES BUCHANAN, 57-61. Was born in Franklin Co., Pa., April 23d, 1791. He was a lawyer and a good one. "After him came the deluge." Died in June '68, in the 77th year of his age.

LINCOLN and JOHNSON, 61-69. Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin

NOTES ON THE PRESIDENTS.

Co., Ky., Feb., 12th, 1809. He was a lawyer by profession. He conducted the nation through the war. Was shot by Booth on the night of April 13, '65, and Andrew Johnson finished his term. Johnson was a taylor by trade, and a self-made man. He was the only president that Congress has ever tried to impeach.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, 69-77. Was born at Mount Pleasant, Clermont Co. O., and was a tanner by trade and a soldier by profession. Was seen by more people than any other man that ever lived. Died at Mt. McGragor, in 1885.

RUTHERFORD B. Hayes, 77-81. Was born at Delaware O., 1822. A lawyer by profession, and lives at Fremont, O.

GARFIELD and ARTHUR, 81-85. James A. Garfield was born in Cuyahoga Co., O., Nov. 19th, 1831. Was shot by Guiteau, soon after his election. The ministry was his profession. Chester A. Arthur finished out

NOTES ON THE PRESIDENTS.

his term of office. Arthur is a lawyer and lives at New York.

GROVER CLEVELAND, 85-89 His promotion has been the most rapid of them all. He has vetoed more bills than any other president.

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